

CONCERNING:

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



NOTIFICATION TO THE PARTIES

No. 2016/006	Geneva, 5 February 2016

New implementation report format (formerly known as biennial report)

- 1. At its 66th meeting (Geneva, January 2016), the Standing Committee adopted a new implementation report format that is not subject to compliance procedures. The last biennial report for 2013-2014 was due on 31 October 2015. To reflect the three year cycle between meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the implementation report covering the period 2015-2017 is due on 31 October 2018.
- 2. Subject to the availability of external funds, the Secretariat will make a version of the implementation report available using the CITES Online Reporting System by 31 October 2017 (at least a year in advance of the deadline set for submission of reports to the 18th Conference of the Parties).
- 3. The new implementation report format can be found in the Annex to this Notification.
- 4. This Notification replaces Notification to the Parties No. 2005/035 of 6 July 2005.

Annex

Implementation report format

The format below follows the structure of the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2020* and aims to collect information to enable the Strategic Vision indicators to be implemented.

CITES vision statement

Conserve biodiversity and contribute to its sustainable use by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation through international trade, thereby contributing to the significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss and making a significant contribution towards achieving the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Article VIII, paragraph 7 (b), of the Convention requires each Party to submit to the CITES Secretariat a report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the Convention.

The report format allows Parties to present information in a standard manner, so that it can be easily collated, with three main objectives:

- i) To enable monitoring of the implementation and effectiveness of the Convention;
- ii) To facilitate the identification of major achievements, significant developments, or trends, gaps or problems and possible solutions; and
- iii) Provide a basis for substantive and procedural decision-making by the Conference of the Parties and various subsidiary bodies.

Information on the nature and extent of CITES trade should be incorporated into the annual report [Article VIII paragraph 7 (a)], whereas the report provided under Article VIII paragraph 7 (b) should focus on measures taken to implement the Convention.

The report should cover the period indicated in <u>Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP16)</u> which urges that the report should be submitted to the Secretariat one year before each meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP). The reason for setting the report to be due a year in advance of the following CoP is to allow information to be collated so it can be considered by the Standing Committee in advance of CoP, and enable publication of the Strategic Vision indicators in advance of CoP.

Reports should be prepared in one of the three working languages of the Convention (English, French, Spanish).

Parties are *strongly* encouraged to prepare and submit their reports in electronic form. This will facilitate timely integration of information from Parties into publication of the Strategic Vision Indicators. If reports are only provided in hard copy, resources will be needed at the Secretariat to make an electronic copy, and this is not good use of Secretariat resources.

The completed report should be sent to:

CITES Secretariat International Environment House Chemin des Anémones 11-13 CH-1219 Châtelaine-Geneva Switzerland

Email: info@cites.org

Tel: +41-(0)22-917-81-39/40 Fax: +41-(0)22-797-34-17

If a Party requires further guidance on completing their report, please contact the CITES Secretariat at the address above.

Party	Turkey
Period covered in this report	1 January 2015 to 31 December 2016
Department or agency preparing this report	Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (Main Management Authority)
Contributing departments, agencies and organizations	Ministry of Food, Agriculture Livestock, Ministry of Customs and Trade, Scientific Authority (TÜBİTAK)

GOAL 1 ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH AND IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONVENTION

Objective 1.1 Parties comply with their obligations under the Convention through appropriate policies, legislation and procedures.

All Aichi Targets relevant to CITES, particularly Aichi Target 2, Target 6, Target 9, Target 12, Target 17 and Target 18.

Indicator 1.1.1: The number of Parties that are in category 1 under the national legislation project.

1.1.1a	Have any CITES relevant policies or legislation been developed during the period covered in this report? Yes □ No ☑ If 'Yes', have you shared information with the Secretariat? Yes □ No □ Not Applicable □
	in rest, have yet shared information with the desictands:
	If 'No', please provide details to the Secretariat with this report:
1.1.1b	Does your legislation or legislative process allow easy amendment of your national law(s) to reflect changes in the CITES Appendices (e.g. to meet the 90 day implementation guidelines)? Yes No
	If 'No', please provide details of the constraints faced:

Objective 1.2 Parties have in place administrative procedures that are transparent, practical, coherent and user-friendly, and reduce unnecessary administrative burdens.

Aichi Target 3.

Indicator 1.2.1: The number of Parties that have adopted standard transparent procedures for the timely issuance of permits in accordance with Article VI of the Convention.

		Yes	No	No information
1.2.1a	Do you have standard operating procedures for application for and issuance of permits?	\boxtimes		
	Are the procedures publicly available?	\boxtimes		
1.2.1b	Do you have:			
	Electronic data management and a paper-based permit issuance system?	\boxtimes		
	Electronic permit information exchange between Management Authorities of some countries If 'Yes', please list countries		×	
	Electronic permit information exchange to Management Authorities of all countries?		×	
	Electronic permit data exchange between Management Authorities and customs?		×	
	Electronic permit used to cross border with electronic validation		\boxtimes	

	by cus	stoi	ms')												<u> </u>							
	If 'Yes'	' tc) ar	y of	the	abov	⁄е, р	ease	e pro	vide	info	rmat	ion (on ch	aller	nges	face	d or	· issue	es ov	/erc	ome:	
	If 'No',	, d	o yı	ou h	ave	any į	olans	to n	nove	tow	ards	е-р	ermi	tting	?				\boxtimes				
	If you	are	e pl	ann	ng t	o mo	ve to	owar	ds e-	-pern	nittin	ıg, p	leas	e exp	olain	wha	at mig	ght h	elp yo	ou to) do	so:	
Indicator	1.2.2:					r of I				ıg us	se of	f the	sim	plifie	ed pr	oce	dures	s pro	ovided	d for	in	Resolu	utior

1.2.2a	Has your country developed simplified procedures for any of the f	following?		
		T	Tick all app	olicable
		Yes	No	No information
	Where biological samples of the type and size specified in Annex 4 of Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP16) are urgently required.	×		
	For the issuance of pre-Convention certificates or equivalent documents in accordance with Article VII , paragraph 2.	×		
	For the issuance of certificates of captive breeding or artificial propagation in accordance with Article VII, paragraph 5.	×		
	For the issuance of export permits or re-export certificates in accordance with Article IV for specimens referred to in Article VII, paragraph 4.	X		
	Are there other cases judged by a Management Authority to merit the use of simplified procedures? If 'Yes', please provide details:	×		

Objective 1.3 Implementation of the Convention at the national level is consistent with decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.

All Aichi targets relevant to CITES, particularly Target 9, Target 14 and Target 18.

Indicator 1.3.1: The number of Parties that have implemented relevant reporting under Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties and/or Standing Committee recommendations.

1.3.1a	Has your country responded to all relevant special reporting requirements that are active during the period covered in this report, including those in the Resolutions and Decisions of the Conference of the Parties, Standing Committee recommendations, and Notifications issued by the Secretariat (see [link to location on the CITES website where the reporting requirements are listed])?
	Responses provided to ALL relevant reporting requirements Responses provided to SOME of the relevant reporting requirements Responses provided to NONE of the relevant reporting requirements No special reporting requirements applicable

All Resolutions, Decisions and Notifications are transfered to CITES Authorities regularly by Ministry of Forestry and Rural Affairs

e-permitting refers to the electronic (paperless) management of the permit business process, including permit application, Management Authority – Scientific Authority consultations, permit issuance, notification to customs and reporting.

1.3.1b	Were any difficulties encountered during the period cover implementing specific Resolutions or Decisions adopted of the Parties? If 'Yes', please provide details of which Resolution(s) or I were / are being encountered?	I by the Co	nference	e Yes □	
	3				
Objectiv	e 1.4 The Appendices correctly reflect the conservation Aichi Target 1, Target12, Target 14 and Target 19.	needs of s	pecies.		
1.4.1:	The number and proportion of species that have be Resolution Conf. 9.24 or its successors. This includes proposals.				
1.4.1a	Have you undertaken any reviews of whether species we on the CITES Appendices?	ould benefit	t from lis	sting Yes ⊠	No 🗌
	If 'Yes', please provide a summary here, or a link to the r (or a copy of that report to the Secretariat if the work is n			:	
Objectiv	Best available scientific information is the basis Aichi Target 2, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target				t 14.
Indicator	 1.5.1: The number of surveys, studies or other analys on the sources of information cited in Resolve related to: a) the population status of Appendix-II species b) the trends and impact of trade upon Appendix the status of and trend in naturally-occurring recovery plans. 	ution Conf s; dix-II specie	. 16.7 o	on Non-detrime	ent findings
1.5.1a	Have any surveys, studies or other analyses been undertaken in your country in relation to:	Yes	No	Not Applicable	If Yes, How many?
	- the population status of Appendix II species?	\boxtimes			
	- the trends and impact of trade on Appendix II species?	\boxtimes			
	the status of and trend in naturally-occurring Appendix I species?	\boxtimes			
	- the impact of any recovery plans on Appendix I species?	\boxtimes			
	Have the surveys, studies or analyses integrated relevant knowledge and expertise of local and indigenous communities?		\boxtimes		

	If there are such studies that you are willing	to share, please provide:		
		A brief summary of the results or other analysis (e.g. populatio stable / increase, off-take levels	n status, de	ecline /
	Species name (scientific)	links to published reference ma		
	Please find enclosed the File of "CITES implementations about Na Please find enclosed the File of "Wild Life" n Turkey and Land Hu According to Land Hunting Law numbered 4915; we have some cor For example; Otis tarda Action Plan. There is a breeding station fo	nting Law numbered 4915" onservation measures or recovery plans for some CITE	S species	
1.5.1b	How are the results of such surveys, studies findings (NDFs)?		g non-detrir se tick all th	
	indings (NDF 3):	Revised harves		
			•	export 🛛
			omestic me	
		Changed managen		·
		Discussion with Mana Discussion with o	-	
	O	ther (please provide a short sumr		Jideis:
1.5.1c	Do you have specific conservation measure plans for naturally occurring Appendix-I liste	s or recovery Yes		\boxtimes
	, , , ,	Not Applicable No information		
	If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, inclimpact: Impact: For example: Otto tand Hunting Law numbered 4915; we have specific for example: Otto tand and Geronticus eremita.		of their ring Appendix-I listed	species.
1.5.1d	Have you published any non-detriment findi If 'Yes', please provide links or examples to	•	□ No 🏻	
1.5.1e	Which of the following (A to F of paragraph a do you use in making non-detriment findings		Yes	No
	A. relevant scientific literature concerning sp distribution and population trends.	pecies biology, life history,	\boxtimes	
	B. details of any ecological risk assessment	s conducted.	\boxtimes	
	C. scientific surveys conducted at harvest lo from harvest and other impacts.	ocations and at sites protected	\boxtimes	
	D. relevant knowledge and expertise of loca	and indigenous communities.	\bowtie	
	E. consultations with relevant local, regional	and international experts.	\boxtimes	
	F. national and international trade information the CITES trade database maintained by UI Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), publicat on trade and investigations of sales at mark example.	NEP World Conservation ions on trade, local knowledge		

×

Indicator 1.5.2: The number of Parties that have adopted standard procedures for making non-detriment findings.

X

1.5.2a	It is forbidden to collect the wild flora and fauna species from the wild, without taking a Permit When the broodstocks wild animals will be taken from nature, the approval of the Scientific Authority is requiered according to Regulation on Possession, Breeding and Trade of Hunting and Wild Animals and the Products. When the natural flower bulbs will be taken from the wild, the approval of the Technical Committee which contains Scientific Authority is required according to Regulation on Natural Flower Bulbs. Do you have standard procedures for making non-detriment findings in line with Resolution Conf. 16.7? If 'Yes', please briefly describe your procedures for making non-or attach as an annex to this report, or provide a link to where the on the internet:		-	No information found
1.5.2b	When establishing non-detriment findings, have any of the follow guidance been used? Virtual Conference Resolution Conference Species specific guidance Species specific guidance, please specify details:	Ple ollege ecklist f. 16.7 kshop	ase tick	all that apply
1.5.2c	detriment findings? E	Ū	ars ly bove	anged:

Indicator 1.5.3: The number and proportion of annual export quotas based on population surveys.

1.5.3a	Do you set annual export of	quotas?	Yes	
			No	
		based on population survey, or pecify, for each species, how		
	quotas are set:	Galanthus elwesii Galanthus woronowii Cyclamen cilicium Cyclamen coum Cyclamen hederifolium	Population	Other, please
	Species Name (scientific)	Hirudo verbana	Survey?	specify
	The export quota is determined and app according to population survey by the S	roved for Natural Flower Bulbs and Medicinal Lee cientific Authority.	ecs	
	Please find enclosed the Report on Hirudo medicina Additional Report on the Medicinal Leechs, Tables of			
1.5.3b	Have annual export quotas	s been set at levels which will	Yes	×
1.0.00	ensure sustainable produc		No	
	If 'Yes', please describe ho	w this fits into your non-detriment	finding process:	

Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.

The number of bilateral and multilateral agreements that specifically provide for co-

Parties cooperate in managing shared wildlife resources.

management of shared CITES listed species by range States.

Objective 1.6

Indicator 1.6.1:

1.6.1a	Is your country a signatory to any bila agreements for co-management of sl			ltilateral			Yes ☐ No 🏻			
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details, ir countries are involved:	ncluding	the nan	nes of th	ne agr	eeme				
	countries are involved.									
ndicator 1	.6.2: The number of cooperative ma populations of CITES-listed spe		ent plans	s, includ	ing re	cover	ry plans, in place for shared			
1.6.2a	Do you have any cooperative manage in place for shared populations of CITI				ecove	ry pla	ns, Yes ⊠ No □			
	If 'Yes', please list the species for which to a published plan for each species.	these	plans a	re in pla	ce an	d pro	vide a link or reference			
	Species Name (scientific) Link or reference to a published plan									
	We have action plans for some CITES species. For exam Please find enclosed the File of "National Level Project"	ple; Otis tard	a and Geront	ticus eremita.						
1.6.3a	.6.3: The number of workshops and together to address the consespecies. Have the CITES authorities <i>receive</i> activities provided by external source. Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity.	rvation ed or be	and ma	from a	ny of	eeds	of shared, CITES listed,			
	Target group	Oral o advice	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other	What were the external sources ² ?			
	Staff of Management Authority		\boxtimes		\boxtimes		EU Projects.			
	Staff of Scientific Authority				\boxtimes					
	Staff of enforcement authorities				X					
	Traders	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1 1	1 I I				

 \boxtimes

Other (please specify):

NGOs Public

Please provide the names of Parties, and any non-Parties, involved.

1.6.3b	Have the CITES authorities been the to other range States?	provide	ers of a	ny of the	e follo	wing (capacity-building activities
	Please tick boxes to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority						
	Staff of Scientific Authority						
	Staff of enforcement authorities						
	Traders						
	NGOs						
	Public						
	Other Parties/International meetings						
	Other (please specify)						
1.6.3c	In what ways do you collaborate with	other C	ITES P	arties?			
		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Very Often	Always	Further detail / examples
	Information exchange					Σ]
	Monitoring / survey			\boxtimes			
	Habitat management			\boxtimes			
	Species management			\boxtimes			
	Law enforcement						
	Capacity building			\boxtimes]
	Other (please provide details)						

Aichi Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 9, Target 10, Target 12 and Target 19.

The number of Parties that have, are covered by, or engaged with: Indicator 1.7.1:

- an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan;
- formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network;
- a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan; and
- formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee.

1.7.1a	Do you have, are you engaged in, or covered by:	Yes	No	No Information
	an international enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	\boxtimes		
	formal international cooperation, such as an international enforcement network?	\boxtimes		
	a national enforcement strategy and/or action plan?	X		

formal national interagency cooperation, such as a national interagency enforcement committee?		×		
If 'Yes' to any of the above, please specify the level of engagement a details. Turkey participates the Interpol Operations and in this framework; National Operation P details is sent to Interpol. Please find enclosed the "2015 National Operational Plan of Turkey a	and prov lan is prepai and the Rep	ide additice red and the Fir ort of the Natio	onal nal Report of the Ope onal Operation".	ration

Indicator 1.7.2: The number of Parties with a process or mechanism for reviewing their enforcement strategies, and the activities taken to implement their strategies.

1.7.2a	Do you have a process or mechanism for reviewing your enforcement strategy(ies) and the activities taken to implement your strategy(ies)?	Yes No, but review is under consideration No No information	×		
	If 'Yes', what do you do?				
	If 'Yes' or 'No, but review is under consideration', which tools do yo	ou find of value?			
1.7.2b	Have you used the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, or equivalent tools?	Yes No, but toolkit use is under consideration No No information	er 		
	If 'Yes', please provide feedback on the parts of the toolkit used and how useful the toolkit equivalent tools have been. Please specify improvements that could be made: If 'No', please provide feedback on why not or what is needed to make the toolkit or equivation tools useful to you:				

Indicator 1.7.3: The number of Parties that have criminal (penal) law and procedures, capacity to use forensic technology, and capacity to use specialized investigation techniques, for investigating, prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences..

1.7.3a	Do you have law and procedures in place for investigating,	Yes	\boxtimes
	prosecuting, and penalizing CITES offences as a crime?	No	
		No information	
	If 'Yes', please provide the title of the legislation and a summary of the penalties available Please find enclosed the File of "Turkish Laws and Pen	alties"	
1.7.3b	Are criminal offences such as poaching and wildlife trafficking	Yes	
	recognized as serious crime ³ in your country?	No	\boxtimes
		No information	
	If 'Yes', please explain what criteria must be met for poaching or w treated as serious crimes:	rildlife trafficking offences	s to be

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines serious crime as conduct constituting an offence punishable by imprisonment for at least four years or a more serious penalty.

1.7.3c	collected and submitted to an appropriate forensic an another country) during the period covered in this rep	No No information No information Invovide a brief summary of any samples from CITES-listed species that were bmitted to an appropriate forensic analysis facility (located in your country and/or the collected samples from CITES-listed species are substant of the period covered in this report: an forensic analysis lab to description of the species. Turk some forensic analysis labs under the TUBITAK or some forensic analysis labs under the TUBITAK or some forensic analysis facility for CITES-listed species,					
1.7.3d	Did your authorities participate in or initiate any multi- law enforcement operation(s) targeting CITES-listed s during the period covered in this report? If 'Yes', please provide a brief summary, including any other Parties: Please find enclosed the File of "2015 National Interpr	species y lesso	ns lear	No No information s learned which might be helpful for			
1.7.3e	Do you have a standard operating procedure among agencies for submitting information related to CITES INTERPOL and/or the World Customs Organization?	relevar	nt	Yes No No information			
1.7.3f	Do you have legislative provisions for any of the following that can be applied to the investigation, prosecution and/or sentencing of CITES offences as appropriate?	Yes	No	No information	If yes, how many times was this used during the period covered by this report?		
	General crime ⁶						
	Predicate offences ⁷	X					
	Asset forfeiture ⁸						
	Corruption ⁹						
	International cooperation in criminal matters ¹⁰						
	Organized crime ¹¹						
	Specialized investigation techniques ¹²		Ш	Ш			

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⁴ Capacity to use forensic technology means the ability to collect, handle and submit samples from crime scenes involving CITES-listed species to an appropriate forensic analysis facility, located either in your country or in another country(ies).

⁵ A multi-disciplinary law enforcement operation is one that involves officers from all relevant enforcement disciplines as appropriate, for example officers from Police, Customs and the wildlife regulatory authority. It could be either sub-national, national or international in scope.

General crime laws relate to offences such as fraud, conspiracy, possession of weapons, and other matters as set out in the national criminal code.

Article 2, paragraph (h) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines a predicate offence is an offence whose proceeds may become the subject of any of the money-laundering offences established under the Convention.

Asset forfeiture is the seizure and confiscation of assets obtained from criminal activities to ensure that criminals do not benefit from the proceeds of their crimes.

Provisions against corruption include national laws to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption covering offences such as bribery of officials, embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds, trading in influence and abuse of functions by public officials

International cooperation in criminal matters includes legislation through which a formal request for mutual legal assistance and/or extradition of a person for criminal prosecution can be forwarded to another country.

Article 2, paragraph (a) of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines an organized criminal group as a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with the Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.

Please find enclosed the File of "Seizure Data Table"

	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please explain how each is used for CITES offences? Please provide a brief summary, including any lessons learned which might be helpful for other Parties:				
1.7.3g	Do you have institutional capacity to implement the legislative provisions listed in question 1.7.3f against CITES offences?	Yes No No information			
	If 'No', please provide a brief summary of your major capacity-building needs:				

Indicator 1.7.4: The number of Parties using risk assessment and intelligence to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species.

1.7.4a	Do you use risk assessment to target CITES enforcement effort?	Always Very often Sometimes Rarely Never No information	
1.7.4b	Do you have capacity to analyse information gathered on illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Yes No No information	
1.7.4c	Do you use criminal intelligence ¹³ to inform investigations into illegal trade in CITES-listed species?	Always Very often Sometimes Rarely Never No information	
1.74d	Have you implemented any supply-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes No, but activities are under development No No information	
1.7.4e	Have you implemented any demand-side activities to address illegal trade in CITES-listed species during the period covered in this report?	Yes No, but activities are under development No No information	

Specialized investigation techniques are techniques that are deployed against serious and/or organized crime when conventional law enforcement techniques fail to adequately address the activities of crime groups. Examples include controlled deliveries and covert operations.

¹³ Criminal intelligence is information that is compiled, analyzed and disseminated in an effort to anticipate, prevent and/or monitor criminal activity. Examples include information on potential suspects held in a secure database and inferences about the methods, capabilities and intentions of specific criminal networks or individuals that are used to support effective law enforcement action.

Indicator 1.7.5: The number of administrative measures, criminal prosecutions and other court actions for CITES-related offences.

During the	During the period covered in this report: Yes No		No Information			
1.7.5a	Have any administrative measures (e.g. fines, bans, suspensions) been imposed for CITES-related offences?					
	If 'Yes', please indicate how many and for what types of offences. If available, please attach details: Please find enclosed the File of "Turkish Laws and Penalties"					
1.7.5b	Have there been any criminal prosecutions of CITES-related offences? Please find enclosed the File of "Seizure Data Table"	X D				
	If 'Yes', how many and for what types of offences? If available,	please at	tach details	:		
1.7.5c	Have there been any other court actions against CITES-related offences?					
	If 'Yes', what were the offences involved and what were the result	s? Please	attach detai	ls:		
1.7.5d	How were any confiscated specimens disposed of?		Tick	all that apply		
	 Return to country of export 			×		
	 Public zoos or botanical gardens 			\bowtie		
	 Designated rescue centres 			\bowtie		
	 Approved private facilities 			\bowtie		
	Euthanasia					
	Other (please specify):					
	Have you encountered any challenges in disposing of confisca	ited specir	mens?			
	De consideration de la constant de l	han Darif	- 0			
	Do you have good practice that you would like to share with ot	ner Partie	S?			

Objective 1.8 Parties and the Secretariat have adequate capacity-building programmes in place. Aichi Target 1, Target 12 and Target 19.

Indicator 1.8.1: The number of Parties with national and regional training programmes and information resources in place to implement CITES including the making of non-detriment findings, issuance of permits and enforcement.

1.8.1a	Do you have information resources or training in place to support: The making of non-detriment findings?		Yes	No
	Permit officers?		\boxtimes	\Box
	Enforcement officers?		$\overline{\boxtimes}$	
1.8.1b	Is the CITES Virtual College used as part of your capacity building work?	Yes No		
		No information	า	
	What improvements could be made in using the Virtual College for capacity building?			
1.8.1c	Is the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Toolkit used in the development of capacity-building programmes, or does it form part	Yes		
	of the curriculum of such programmes?	No No information	า	\square
	What improvements could be made in using the ICCWC Toolkit for capacity building?	No illioillation		

GOAL 2 SECURE THE NECESSARY FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND MEANS FOR THE OPERATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

Objective 2.1 Financial resources are sufficient to ensure operation of the Convention.

Information to be provided through records held by the Secretariat on financial management of the Convention.

Objective 2.2 Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to ensure compliance with and implementation and enforcement of the Convention.

Aichi Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

Indicator 2.2.1: The number of Parties with dedicated staff and funding for Management Authorities, Scientific Authorities and wildlife trade enforcement agencies.

2.2.1a	Do you have an approved service standard(s) ¹⁴ for your Management Authority(ies)?		Yes No	
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.			
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?			
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards ¹⁵ ?		Yes	
	If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?		No	
	Do you publish your performance against service standard targets?		Yes No	
	If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:			
	If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:	⁄es		No
	availability of funding?			
	– number of staff?			
	- a shortage of skills?			
	If 'Yes' to a shortage of skills, which skills do you need more of?			
2.2.1b	Do you have an approved service standard(s) ⁴⁷ for your Scientific Authority(ies)?		Yes No	
	If 'No', please go to Question 2.2.1d.			
	If 'Yes', for which services are there standards, and what are those standards?			
	If 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards ⁴⁸ ?		Yes	
	If 'Yes', what are your performance targets?		No	
	If possible, please provide your performance against service standards during the period covered in this report:			
	If you did not meet your performance targets then was this shortfall a result of:	⁄es		No
	availability of funding?			

For example, a time frame in which you are required to provide a response on a decision to issue or not issue a permit, certificate, or re-export certificate.

For example, 85% of all decisions will take place within the service standard.

	number ofa shortageIf 'Yes' to a sh		do you need more of?			
2.2.1c	enforcement a If 'No', please	an approved service standa authority(ies)? go to Question 2.2.1d. iich services are there stand		•	Yes No	
	_	f 'Yes', do you have performance targets for these standards ⁴⁸ ? f 'Yes', what are your performance targets? f possible, please provide your performance against service				
	If possible, ple standards dur					
	If you did not a result of:	meet your performance targ	gets then was this shortfall	Yes		No
	•	of funding?				
	number of	staff?				
	a shortage	of skills?				
	If 'Yes' to a sh	ortage of skills, which skills	do you need more of?			
2.2.1d			r answered 'No' to the first pa e of approved service standar			:
	Do you have s	sufficient of the following for	your authorities to function e	effectively?		
	Management Scientific Authority(ies) Authority(ies)				ment y(ies)	
	Funding?	Yes ⊠ No 🗌	Yes 🛛 No 🗌	Yes 🛛 N	10 🗌	
	Staff?	Yes 🔀 No 🗌	Yes 💢 No 🗌	Yes 🛛 N	√ 0	
	Skills?	Yes 😡 No 🗌	Yes ⊠ No 🗌	Yes 🛛 N	10 <u> </u>	

Indicator 2.2.2: The number of Parties that have undertaken one or more of the following activities:

- changed the budget for activities;
- hired more staff;developed implementation tools;
- purchased technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement.

2.2.2a	Have any of the following activities been undertaken during the period covered in this report to enhance the effectiveness of CITES	
	implementation at the national level?	Tick if applicable
	Hiring of more staff	
	Development of implementation tools	\boxtimes
	Purchase of technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement	\boxtimes
	Other (please specify):	

2.2.2b	During the period covered in this repor budget for your:	t, was the	Increased	Stable	Decreased
	Management Authority(ies)			×	
	Scientific Authority(ies)			\boxtimes	
	Enforcement authorities			\boxtimes	
2.2.2c	Have you been able to use international development funding assistance to inclevel of implementation of your		Yes	No	Not applicable
	Management Authority(ies)?			\boxtimes	
	Scientific Authority(ies)?			\boxtimes	
	Enforcement authorities?			\boxtimes	
2.2.2d	What is the respective level of priority the national level through the following		ng the effectiv	eness of CITES	implementation at
	Activity	High	Medium	Low	Not a Priority
	Hiring of more staff	\boxtimes			
	Development of implementation tools	\boxtimes			
	Purchase of new technical equipment for implementation, monitoring or enforcement	\boxtimes			
	e-permitting	\boxtimes			
	Other (please specify):				
2.2.2e	Do you have a operational system (e.g electronic database) for managing	J.	Yes	Under development	No
	Species information		\boxtimes		
	Trade information		\boxtimes		
	Non-detriment findings				

Indicator 2.2.3: The number of Parties raising funds for CITES implementation through user fees or other mechanisms.

2.2.3a	Does the Management Authority charge fees for:	Tick all that are app	licable
	Administrative procedures		
	 Issuance of CITES documents (e.g. for import, exports, re-export, o the sea) 	r introduction from	\boxtimes
	 Shipment clearance (e.g. for the import, export, re-export, or introdu of CITES-listed species) 	uction from the sea	
	 Licensing or registration of operations that produce CITES species 		
	Harvesting of CITES-listed species		
	Use of CITES-listed species		
	 Assignment of quotas for CITES-listed species 		
	Other (please specify):		
2.2.3b	Is a fee schedule publicly available?	Yes 🗌 1	Vo ⊠
	If 'Yes', please provide an internet link, or a copy of the schedule to the	Secretariat:	

2.2.3c	Have revenues from fees been used for the implementation of CITES or wildli	fe conservation	?
		Entirely	
		Partly	\boxtimes
		Not at all	
		Not relevant	
2.2.3d		Yes	No
	Do you raise funds for CITES management through charging user fees?	\boxtimes	
	Do your fees recover the full economic cost of issuing permits?	\bowtie	
	Do you have case studies on charging or using fees?		\boxtimes
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, please provide brief details:		
	Do you use innovative financial mechanisms to raise funds for CITES implementation?		
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:		

Indicator 2.2.4: The number of Parties using incentive measures as part of their implementation of the Convention.

2.2.4a	Do you use incentive measures ¹⁶ such as those described in CoP14 Doc 14.32 to	implement th	ne
	Convention?	Yes	No
	Due diligence		\boxtimes
	Compensatory mechanisms		\boxtimes
	Certification		\bowtie
	Communal property rights		\boxtimes
	Auctioning of quotas		\boxtimes
	Cost recovery or environmental charges		\boxtimes
	Enforcement incentives		\boxtimes
	If 'Yes' to any of the above, or if you use other measures, please provide a summa further information:	ry or link to	
2.2.4b	Have incentives harmful to biodiversity been eliminated?	Not at all	
		Very little	
		Somewhat	
		Completely	

Defined as 'Social and economic incentives that promote and regulate sustainable management of and responsible trade in, wild flora and flora and promote effective enforcement of the Convention'. The intent of such measures is not to promote wildlife trade as such, but rather to ensure that any wildlife trade undertaken is conducted in a sustainable manner.

Objective 2.3 Sufficient resources are secured at the national and international levels to implement capacity-building programmes.

Aichi Target 12, Target 19 and Target 20.

Indicator 2.3.1: The number of capacity building activities mandated by Resolutions and Decisions that are fully funded.

2.3.1a	How many training and capacity building you run during the period covered in this				Withou from th Secreta	е	stance Conducted or assisted by the Secretariat
			N	lone			
				1			
				2-5			
				6-10			
				1-20			
			More tha	an 20		X	
	Please list the Resolutions or Decisions						
2.3.1b	What sorts of capacity building activities	have ta	aken pla	ce?			
2.3.1c	What capacity building needs do you ha	ave?	_				
	Please tick all boxes which apply to indicate which target group and which activity. Target group	Oral or written advice/guidance	Technical assistance	Financial assistance	Training	Other (specify)	Details
	Staff of Management Authority						
	Staff of Scientific Authority						
	Staff of enforcement authorities				\boxtimes		
	Traders / other user groups				\boxtimes		
	NGOs						
	Public						
	Other (please specify)						

An activity might be a single day training e.g. for a group of staff from the Management Authority, or a longer course / project undertaken by an individual.

GOAL 3 CONTRIBUTE TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCING THE RATE OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS AND TO ACHIEVING RELEVANT GLOBALLY-AGREED GOALS AND TARGETS BY ENSURING THAT CITES AND OTHER MULTILATERAL INSTRUMENTS AND PROCESSES ARE COHERENT AND MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

- Objective 3.1 Cooperation between CITES and international financial mechanisms and other related institutions is enhanced in order to support CITES-related conservation and sustainable development projects, without diminishing funding for currently prioritized activities.

 Aichi Target 2 and Target 20.
- Indicator 3.1.1: The number of Parties funded by international financial mechanisms and other related institutions to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements.

3.1.1a	Has funding from international financial mechanisms and other related institutions been used to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements?	Yes No Not applicable No information	
	If 'Yes', please provide brief details:		
3.1.1b	During the period covered in this report, has funding for your country from international funding mechanisms and other related institutions:	Increased Remained stable Decreased	

Indicator 3.1.2: The number of countries and institutions that have provided additional funding from CITES Authorities to another country or activity for conservation and sustainable development projects in order to further the objectives of the Convention.

3.1.2a	Have you provided technical or finance or countries in relation to CITES?	cial assis	stance to	anoth	ner cou	ıntry	Yes No No	information
	If 'Yes', please tick boxes to indicate type of assistance provided Country(ies)	Species Management ¹⁸	Habitat Management ¹⁹	Sustainable use	Law Enforcement	Livelihoods	Other (specify)	Details (provide more information in an Appendix if necessary)

Use species conservation column for work directly related to species – e.g. population surveys, education programmes, conflict resolution, etc.

Use habitat conservation column for work that will indirectly support species conservation – e.g. habitat management, development of policy frameworks for how land is managed, etc.

Objective 3.2 Awareness of the role and purpose of CITES is increased globally. Aichi Target 1, Target 4, Target 12 and Target 18.

Indicator 3.2.1: The number of Parties that have been involved in CITES awareness raising activities to bring about better awareness by the wider public and relevant user groups of the Convention requirements.

3.2.1a	Have CITES authorities been involved in any of the following activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's		Relevant User
	requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups?	Wider public	Groups
	 Press conferences 		
	 Press releases 	\bowtie	
	 Newspaper articles, brochures, leaflets 	\bowtie	
	 Television appearances 	\bowtie	
	 Radio appearances 	\bowtie	
	Presentations	\bowtie	
	 Public consultations / meetings 		\boxtimes
	 Market surveys 		
	- Displays		
	 Information at border crossing points 	\bowtie	\boxtimes
	 Telephone hotline 		
	 Website(s) – if so please provide link(s) 	\bowtie	
	- Other (specify):		
	Please attach copies of any items or describe examples:		

Indicator 3.2.2: The number of visits to the CITES website.

3.2.2a	How regularly do your Authorities consult the Cl	TES web	osite?			
	Please tick boxes to indicate the most frequent usage (decide on an average amongst staff if necessary). Target group	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less frequently	Not known
	Staff of Management Authority	\boxtimes				
	Staff of Scientific Authority					\boxtimes
	Staff of enforcement authorities					\boxtimes
3.2.2b	What has been your experience with using the	CITES w	vebsite?	Exc	ellent	
				Goo	od	\boxtimes
				Ave	rage	
				Poo	r	
				Very	/ Poor	
				No i	nformation	
	Any further comments on the CITES Website? which authorities find which functions/tools mos					ıntered,

Indicator 3.2.3: The number of Parties with web pages on CITES and its requirements.

A question relating to this indicator is within question 3.2.1a.

Objective 3.3 Cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced.

Indicator 3.3.1 The number of Parties which report that they have achieved synergies in their implementation of CITES, other biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant multilateral environmental, trade and development agreements.

3.3.1a	Have measures been taken to achieve coordination and reduce duplication of activities between the national CITES authorities and national focal points for other multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the other biodiversity-related conventions: CBD, CMS, ITPGR, Ramsar, WHC) ²⁰ to which your country is party?	Yes No No information		
	If 'Yes', please give a brief description: Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (MoFW. Because of this reason; MoFWA organizes a	A) is a focal point of CITES, one meeting to achieve coordinate.	CBD, Ramsar et ion and reduce o	tc. duplicatior

Indicator 3.3.2: The number of biodiversity conservation or sustainable use projects, trade and development goals, or scientific and technical programmes that integrate CITES requirements.

3.3.2a	How many international projects which integrate CITES issues has yo contributed towards?	Strengthening Nationa	I Nature Protection System Natura 2000 Requirements
3.3.2b	In addition to 3.2.2a, how many national level projects has your count implemented which integrate CITES issues?	National Biyological Di	or 23 species ants Protection Project versity Inventory and Monito he File of "National Level Pro
3.3.2c	Have there been any efforts at a national scale for your CITES Management or Scientific Authorities to collaborate with:	Yes	No
	Agencies for development?		\boxtimes
	Agencies for trade?		×
	Provincial, state or territorial authorities?	\boxtimes	
	Local authorities or communities?		\boxtimes
	Indigenous or local peoples?		×
	Trade or other private sector associations?		\boxtimes
	NGOs?	\boxtimes	
	Other (please specify) Some universities.	\boxtimes	
3.3.2d	Are CITES requirements integrated into?	Yes	No
	National and local development strategies?		\boxtimes
	National and local poverty reduction strategies?		\bowtie
	Planning processes?		\bowtie
	National accounting?		\boxtimes

CBD = Convention on Biological Diversity; CMS = Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, ITPGR = International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, Ramsar = The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, WHC = World Heritage Convention.

Indicator 3.3.3:	The number of Parties cooperating / collaborating with intergovernmental and non-
	governmental organizations to participate in and/or fund CITES workshops and other training
	and capacity-building activities.

3.3.3a	3.3.3a Has funding been provided or received to facilitate CITES workshops, training or other capacity building activities to / from:		Which organizations?
	Inter-governmental organizations?		
	Non-governmental organizations?		

Objective 3.4 The contribution of CITES to the relevant Millennium Development Goals, the sustainable development goals set at WSSD, the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and the relevant *Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, and the relevant outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development is strengthened by ensuring that international trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels.

This objective may also be assessed by a variety of means beyond the reporting format, including action taken to implement many of the CITES resolutions and decisions.

Aichi Target 1, Target 2, Target 3, Target 4, Target 5, Target 6, Target 7, Target 12, Target 14, Target 17, Target 18 and Target 19.

Indicator 3.4.1: The conservation status of species listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved.

3.4.1a	Do you have data which shows that the conservation so of naturally occurring species in your country listed on the state of the state o				
	CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved?		Yes	No	Not Applicable
	Appen	dix I	\boxtimes		
	Append	ll xib	\boxtimes		
	Append	ix III		\bowtie	
	If there are such studies that you are willing to share, pl	ease prov	ide:		
	Species name (scientific) Link to the data, or a brie	f summar	y		
	According to Terrestrial Hunting Law (code 4915); we have conservation status of some CITE For example; Otis tarda (Appendix I) Geronticus eritema (Appendix I) Ursus arctos (Appendix II) Canis lupus (Appendix II)	S species which	are naturally o	ccurring in our	country:
3.4.1b	Do you have examples of specific examples of success	s stories o	Yes		
	emerging problems with any CITES listed species?		No		
			No ir	nformatic	on 🖂
	If 'Yes', please provide details:				

Indicator 3.4.2: The number of Parties incorporating CITES into their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).

3.4.2a	Has CITES been incorporated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)?	Yes No No information	
3.4.2b	Have you been able to obtain funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or other sources to support CITES aspects of NBSAP implementation?	Yes No No information	

Objective 3.5 Indicator 3.5.1:	Parties and the Secretariat coagreements dealing with naturand collaborative approach to including those which are commaching the second area of t	species species mercially et 5, Targ	which exploite get 6, Ta	can bed. arget	opriate, e enda 7, Targ	in on ingered the	rder to achieve a ded by unsustainable, Target 12, Target ded bilateral or mu	coherent le trade, : 14 and ultilateral
mı be	as your country taken action under ultilateral agreements other than C ing unsustainably exploited throug Yes', please provide details:	ITES to	prevent ational tr	specie ade?	s from	0	Yes No No information	
Indicator 3.5.2:	The number of times other rele natural resources are consulted							
tha agi by Mai Scie	erage number of times per year it international organizations or reements have been consulted CITES Authorities nagement Authority(ies) entific Authority(ies) orcement Authority(ies)	Once	⊠ ⊠ 2-5 times	☐ ☐ 6-20 times	☐ ☐ More than 20 times	☐ ☐ No consultation	Optional commen which organizatio issues consulte	ns and
Please provide	Ge any additional comments you wou	neral fee		includi	ng com	ıment	s on this format.	
	Item							
Copy of full tex Web link(s)	Copy of full text of CITES-relevant legislation if changed Web link(s) Enclosed Not available Previously provided							
Please list any materials annexed to the report, e.g. fee schedules, awareness raising materials, etc: -CITES Impermentations about Natural Flower Bulbs in Turkey -Hirudo medicinalis in Turkey -Additional Report on the Medicinal Leachs -2015 and 2016 Export Quotas for Turkey -Report of the National Interpol Operation of Turkey -Report of the National Interpol Operation of Turkey -2015 National Operational Plan of Turkey -2015 National Operational Plan of Turkey -2015 National Operational Plan of Turkey								
Have any constraints to implementation of the Convention arisen in your country requiring attention or assistance? No No Information								
-	If 'Yes', please describe the constraint and the type of attention or assistance that is required. Are there examples of good practice you would like to share with other Yes No No Information							

Thank you for completing the report. Please remember to include relevant attachments referred to in the report when it is submitted to the Secretariat.

How could this report format be improved?



T.C. GIDA, TARIM VE HAYVANCILIK BAKANLIĞI Bitkisel Üretim Genel Müdürlüğü



CITES IMPLEMENTATION ABOUT NATURAL BULBS

The Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock; General Directorate of Plant Production as the management authority for plants, by its own national regulation, works on the issues of natural flower bulbs.

Regulation of natural flower bulbs are issued by "Regulations about Production, Uprooting from Wild and Exporting Natural Flower Bulbs" which was published in the Official Gazette dated 19 July 2012 numbered 28358. This regulation proper CITES Convention too.

The objectives of this regulation are to arrange principles pertaining to uprooting from nature, production, storing and export of flower bulbs without harming species and Turkey's flora.

Turkey has different topographical, geographical and climatic regions. When export quotas are to be determined, each region's characteristics related with natural reproduction and artificial propagation are taken into consideration. Exporter companies and collectors are also consulted. Exporter companies are also authorised according to the regulation. So if a firm has no authorised for the exporting about natural bulbs it doesn't export.

According to the regulation, The Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock set the Technical Committee. The Technical Committee consisted from representatives of **Natural Flower Bulbs Experts Council**, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Customs and Trade, and Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock. The Technical Committee takes decisions related to the all issues of natural flower bulbs. **The Natural Flower Bulbs Experts Council** constituted from the academicians and Scientific Authority of Turkey (TUBITAK) from the various universities of Turkey.

The Committee hold a meeting twice in a year. The first one is spring meeting and the second one is autumn meeting. In the autumn meeting our country's quotas are determined and in the spring meeting these quotas are given out among the firms by The Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock; General Directorate of Plant Production according to the regulation.

In autumn meeting, before the determined the country's quotas **The Natural Flower Bulbs Experts Council** observe the natural areas, producing areas and the firms. After then The Council presents the report about these. According to the report and other technical committee representatives' assessments our country's quotas for the species are determined by the technical committee. Also the committee are determined the harvesting area and forbidden area for our country for the natural bulbs. Every year the determined quotas are listed and published as "Export List of Natural Flower Bulbs" in the Official Gazette.

Within the determined quotas and harvesting areas all uprooting from nature, production, storing is checked by related establishments. Also, all CITES permits are arranged by Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock - General Directorate of Plant Production following to the quota system.

Also, the management authority of Turkey informs the CITES Secretariat about the total quotas for the CITES species. However, by comparing the trade records all the time,

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management authority controls the quotas for wild, artificially propagated and growing material. All flower bulbs which are listed or not listed in CITES appendices are exported from Turkey under the species names.

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Final Report of the National Operation of Turkey

General Information:

The purpose of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is to provide and arrange the sustainable use of the wild animals and plants species which are included in the Appendices of the CITES Convention by taking control of their international trade through the principles and methods in coordination with relevant foundations and associations. The implementation of CITES involves different departments and all of them play an important role. In Switzerland The CITES Secretariat; supplies coordination with the all of the parties in the world. CITES Convention has 181 Parties.

Turkey has been a party of the CITES Convention since 1996. **By-law on the Implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora** was published in the Official Gazette dated December 27,2001 with no. 24623 and was revised in 2004.

Turkish Responsible Authorities have been identified according to the By-law on the Implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Management Authorities are the Ministry and Forestry and Water Affairs, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock

Scientific Authority is the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) and

Enforcement and Related Authorities are Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Customs and Trade and Ministry of Economy.

General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks is the main Management Authority and the focal point of the CITES Convention. The main Management Authority deals with the general coordination, co-operation, communication between Secretariat, Parties, Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities and the other Institution and organizations. The annual and biannual reports are pepared regularly.

The trade (export, import and re-export) of the specimen listed in the CITES annexes is controlled with certification by the related to Management Authorities. Management Authorities issue the CITES permits. Ministry and Forestry and Water Affairs gave authorization to Directorate of Provinces (Ankara, Antalya, Istanbul and Izmir) to issue CITES Permits. Directorate of Provinces (Ankara, Antalya, Istanbul and Izmir) issue the CITES permits and certificates which contain birds, mammals other than the sea mammals, reptiles, amphibians and arthropods and completion of formalities required for a specimen within the Lists I, II and III of according By-Law on CITES and General Directorate of Forestry issues the CITES Permits for forest trees and wood products.

Related Legislation:

Without any permit; mammals other than the sea mammals, reptiles and birds imported from the other countries, also some of them taken from wild according to **Terrestrial Hunting** Law (code 4915)

The penalty is between 800 TL (Turkish Liras) and 3804 TL(Turkish Liras) for each subject; according to the violation of the provision of the article number 4, 18 and 28 of **Terrestrial Hunting Law (code 4915)**

The penalty is 20.000 TL(Turkish Liras) (35.000 TL including value-added tax) for each subject; according to the violation of the provision of the article number 9 and 20 of **Environment Law (code 2872).**

According to Violation of **Anti-smuggling Law No.5607**; export and import of the CITES related matters is prohibited by law. Because of this regulation, it is stated in our anti smuggling law that, if a person exports the CITES related matters shall be punished from one year up to three years imprisonment and five thousand days of judicial fine. Moroever, if a person imports the CITES related matters shall be punished from two years up to six years imprisonment and twenty thousand days of judicial fine. A person who buys, exposes for sale, sells, carries or stores the property on purpose, shall be punished with the same penalty.

Preparation of National Operational Plan;

In this framework; Turkey National Operational Plan was prepared for the birds, reptiles, mammals, leather parts and derivatives, timber parts and derivatives. We chose 17 cities for operation; according to intensity of CITES trade and the location. Operation duration was; March, April and May. Participating Authorities were; The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (Center and Provincial Staff), The Ministry of Interior (Interpol, Police and Gendarme) and Ministry of Customs and Trade. Operation Coordinator was Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs.

Operation Purpose:

The aim of the operation was to increase the public awareness about what CITES is, its rules and conditions for the international trade of the specimens of the species regulated under the Convention and to control of CITES trade to prevent illegal trade and provide the sustainability of biodiversity.

Extent of coverage:

The project covered the 17 local offices of Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs which contain 4 CITES Offices, 17 Customs points and offices, 17 police offices. All related officers participated to this operation.

Operation Activities;

In operation duration; firstly we visited the 17 local offices of Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs which contain 4 CITES Offices and we gave them information about operation and CITES implementations and then; we controlled the Passenger and the Cargo Departments of Custom points to check the CITES permits. After the control; we gave training program about

CITES implementations to Customs officers. Lastly; we visited to the police offices to give information and as the final step; we controlled some pet shops, leather and fur companies.

Some Training Materials;

Some Identification materials (identification guides, informative brochures and posters) were distributed to the related officers.

Outputs of the Operation:#

In the operation; some ivory products, fur, snake and crocodile skins products, caviar and parrots were confiscated and the administrative penalties were given.



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Turkey has different topographical, geographical and climatic regions. When export quotas are to be determined, each region's characteristics related with natural reproduction and artificial propagation are taken into consideration. Exporter companies and collectors are also consulted. Exporter companies are also authorised according to the regulation. So if a firm has no authorised for the exporting about natural bulbs it doesn't export.

According to the regulation, The Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock set the Technical Committee. The Technical Committee consisted from representatives of **Natural Flower Bulbs Experts Council**, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Customs and Trade, and Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock. The Technical Committee takes decisions related to the all issues of natural flower bulbs. **The Natural Flower Bulbs Experts Council** constituted from the academicians and Scientific Authority of Turkey (TUBITAK) from the various universities of Turkey.

The Committee hold a meeting twice in a year. The first one is spring meeting and the second one is autumn meeting. In the autumn meeting our country's quotas are determined and in the spring meeting these quotas are given out among the firms by The Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock; General Directorate of Plant Production according to the regulation.

In autumn meeting, before the determined the country's quotas **The Natural Flower Bulbs Experts Council** observe the natural areas, producing areas and the firms. After then The Council presents the report about these. According to the report and other technical committee representatives' assessments our country's quotas for the species are determined by the technical committee. Also the committee are determined the harvesting area and forbidden area for our country for the natural bulbs. Every year the determined quotas are listed and published as "Export List of Natural Flower Bulbs" in the Official Gazette.

Within the determined quotas and harvesting areas all uprooting from nature, production, storing is checked by related establishments. Also, all CITES permits are arranged by Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock - General Directorate of Plant Production following to the quota system.

Also, the management authority of Turkey informs the CITES Secretariat about the total quotas for the CITES species. However, by comparing the trade records all the time,

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management authority controls the quotas for wild, artificially propagated and growing material. All flower bulbs which are listed or not listed in CITES appendices are exported from Turkey under the species names.

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Additional Report on the Medicinal Leeches

Turkey is located to far south of the natural geographic range of *H. medicinalis* (as given in Utevsky et al., 2010; Trontelj & Utevsky, 2012) and that since 2011 Turkey has only published CITES quotas and reported leech exports as *H. verbana*.

Turkey is geographically located at the intersection of Europe, Asia, Middle East and Africa. This geographical location enriches Turkey's biodiversity. At present, there are two species of medicinal leech, namely *H. verbana* and *H. sulukii* in Turkey. However, as molecular investigations progress and more intense studies indicate that *H. medicinalis* and new medicinal leech species can be seen in Turkey.

There are one molecular study on medicinal leeches in Turkey identified Hirudo species (Saglam et alü 2016). In this study, *H. verbana* and a new medicinal leech species, *Hirudo sulukii* of Hirudo genus are defined. Saglam (2011, in Turkish) lists both *H. verbana* and *H. medicinalis* as occurring in Turkish wetlands based on the morphological identification in Table 1 (provided in the previous report).

There is legal protection of leeches in the wild in Turkey. According to the Communiqué No 4/1 (Communiqué No: 2016/35) of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, the collection of medical leeches from wild wetlands between March 1 and June 30 (in reproductive period) is prohibited in Turkey. Additionally, all leech collectors must have licenses for collecting leeches and they have to issue origin certificate for their products and submit to provisional directorate of Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock. Origin certificates are registered into Fisheries Information System. Therefore, it is considered that the export quota of 2000 kg can be maintained. Although there is not continuing monitoring program for *H.verbana*, there are some observations at the sites where collection taking place and some scientific studies has been ongoing.

1.7.3 a TURKISH LAWS AND PENALTIES

Without any permit, birds, reptile and mammals except marine mammals imported from the other countries, also some of them taken from wild;

The violation of the provision of the article number 4, 18 and 28 of **The Terrestrial Hunting Law (code 4915)**. The penalty is between 800 TL (Turkish Liras) and 3804 TL(Turkish Liras) for each subject.

The violation of the provision of the article number 9 and 20 of **The Environment Law (code 2872).** The penalty is 20.000 TL(Turkish Liras) (35.000 TL including value-added tax) for each subject.

The violation of Anti-smuggling Law (code 5607): According to this legislation, export and import of the CITES related matters is prohibited by Law. Because of this regulation, it is stated in our anti smuggling law that, if a person exports the CITES related matters shall be punished from one year up to three years imprisonment and five thousand days of judicial fine.

Moroever, if a person imports the CITES related matters shall be punished from two years up to six years imprisonment and twenty thousand days of judicial fine. A person who buys, exposes for sale, sells, carries or stores the property on purpose, shall be punished with the same penalty.

FLORA-2016				
Countries and species Turkey	App.	Quotas		Type, source and restrictions on specimens
AMARYLLIDACEAE				
Galanthus elwesii	II	4.000.000	pieces	Bulbs (Wild)
Galanthus elwesii	II	3.000.000	pieces	Bulbs (Artificially propagated)
Galanthus woronowii	II	3.000.000	pieces	Bulbs (Wild)
Galanthus woronowii	II	2.000.000	pieces	Bulbs (Artificially propagated)
PRIMULACEAE				
Cyclamen cilicium	II	200.000	pieces	Tubers (Wild)
Cyclamen cilicium	II	300.000	pieces	Tubers (Artificially propagated)
Cyclamen coum	II	700.000	pieces	Tubers (Wild)
Cyclamen coum	II	250.000	pieces	Tubers (Artificially propagated)
Cyclamen hederifolium	II	200.000	pieces	Tubers (Wild)
Cyclamen hederifolium	II	3.000.000	pieces	Tubers (Artificially propagated)
AMARYLLIDACEAE				
Sternbergia lutea	II	400.000	pieces	Bulbs (Artificially propagated)
FAUNA-2016				
Countries and species	App.	Quotas		Type, source and restricitons on specimens
Anguilla anguilla	II	0 kg	Live or frozen, wild taken	
Hirudo verbana	II	2.000 kg	Live or frozen, wild taken	

National Operational Plan of Turkey For birds, reptiles, mammals, leather parts and derivatives, timber parts and derivatives

Date/2015	Place	Control Points	Operational Staff
March, April, May	İstanbul	Wholesalers,	The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (Center and Provincial Staff), The
	Edirne	Pet Shops,	Ministry of Interior (Interpol, Police and Gendarme) Ministry of Customs and
	Tekirdağ	Custom Points,	Trade.
March, April, May	Adana	Wholesaler,	The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (Center and Provincial Staff), The
	Hatay	Pet Shops,	Ministry of Interior (Interpol, Police and Gendarme) Ministry of Customs and
	Gaziantep	Custom Points,	Trade.
	ŞanlıUrfa		
March, April, May	İzmir	Wholesaler,	The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (Center and Provincial Staff), The
	Antalya	Pet Shops,	Ministry of Interior (Interpol, Police and Gendarme) Ministry of Customs and
	Aydın	Custom Points,	Trade.
		Hotels	
March, April, May	Rize	Wholesaler,	The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (Center and Provincial Staff), The
	Trabzon	Pet Shops,	Ministry of Interior (Interpol, Police and Gendarme) Ministry of Customs and
	Artvin	Custom Points,	Trade.
	Erzurum		
March, April, May	Diyarbakır	Wholesaler,	The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs (Center and Provincial Staff), The
	Batman	Pet Shops,	Ministry of Interior (Interpol, Police and Gendarme) Ministry of Customs and
	Van	Custom Points,	Trade.

FLORA-2015					
Countries and species Turkey	App.	Quotas		Type, source and restrictions on specimens	
AMARYLLIDACEAE					
Galanthus elwesii	II	4.000.000	pieces	Bulbs (Wild)	
Galanthus elwesii	II	3.000.000	pieces	Bulbs (Artificially propagated)	
Galanthus woronowii	II	3.000.000	pieces	Bulbs (Wild)	
Galanthus woronowii	II	2.000.000	pieces	Bulbs (Artificially propagated)	
PRIMULACEAE					
Cyclamen cilicium	II	200.000	pieces	Tubers (Wild)	
Cyclamen cilicium	II	300.000	pieces	Tubers (Artificially propagated)	
Cyclamen coum	II	700.000	pieces	Tubers (Wild)	
Cyclamen coum	II	250.000	pieces	Tubers (Artificially propagated)	
Cyclamen hederifolium	II	3.000.000	pieces	Tubers (Artificially propagated)	
AMARYLLIDACEAE					
Sternbergia lutea	II	400.000	pieces	Bulbs (Artificially propagated)	
FAUNA-2015					
Countries and species	App.	Quotas		Type, source and restricitons on	
Turkey				specimens	
Anguilla anguilla	II		0 kg	Live or frozen, wild taken	
Hirudo verbana)0 kg	Live or frozen, wild taken	

SPECIES ACTION PLANS:

City	Species	Year
Muğla	Monachus monachus	2015
Afyonkarahisar	Alburnus nasreddini	2015
Elazığ	Fritillaria baskilensis	2015
Iğdır	Meriones dahli	2015
Gaziantep	Rafetus euphraticus	2015
Artvin	Vipera kaznakovi	2015
Hatay	Acanthodactylus schreiberi	2015
Kilis	Gerbillus dasyurus	2015
Erzurum	Ferula mervynii	2015
Manisa	Tulipa orphanidea	2015
Samsun	Polygonum samsunicum	2015
Edirne	Myomimus roachi	2015
Antalya	Vipera anatolica	2016
Artvin	Rhodothamnus sessilifolius	2016
Bursa	Verbascum yurtkuranianum	2016
Gümüşhane	Erodium hendrikii	2016
Şanlıurfa	Scilla mesapotomica	2016
Konya	Pseudodelphinium turcicum	2016
Çankırı	Alyssum nezaketiae	2016
Rize	Myotis brandtii	2016
Sinop	Crocus speciosus sp.	2016
	xantalamus	
Aksaray	Iberis halophila	2016
All Cities	Otis tarda	2016

Project Title: Natural Flower Bulb Plants Protection Project

Project Purpose: Providing sustainable use by producing natural flower bulb plants which are endemic in our country

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY INVENTORY AND MONITORING PROJECT:

- -The main aim of the Project is inventory and monitoring of vascular plants, vertebrate animals at each province level
- -The Project will be completed for 81 provinces between 2013-2018 years

Project Period: 2013-2018 (6 Years)

Purpose of the Project:

1-Determining current situation of flora and fauna taxa of Turkey with literature based studies.

- 2-Collecting new data (Flora, Fauna, habitat types.....) with field inventory surveys and update the current flora and fauna data in cooperation with universities, NGO, etc.
- 3- Grouping the data according to endemism, IUCN, BERN, CITES and other significant criteria.
- 4- Monitoring indicator species, their habitats and ecosystems.
- 5-Determining threats on taxa and habitats and recommendations on removal of threats.
- 6-Obtaining GIS data and prepare maps which will be helpfull in conservation studies.
- 7-Uploading the data to Noah's Ark database.

Wild Life in Turkey

Turkey has a very rich biodiversity because of its geographical location on the world and also because of its geological and morphological structure. This diversity is also valid for game and wildlife.

Breeding stocks of domesticated plants and animals are essentially provided from the wild species. Because of this reason, the natural resouces are the common heritage of not only the country also of the entire world.

The game and wildlife in Turkey is being managed by General Directorate of Nature Conservation and National Parks under the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs. Sustainability is our essential principle for the management of game and wildlife. Sustainable management, therefore, is only possible with the establishment of protection and exploitation balance.

Turkey, as a country at the intersection of 5 gene centers, has a geographical location that is rich in biodiversity.

Both the climate and topography have played an important role in maintaining astonishing biodiversity in Turkey. Turkey has a very rich flora and fauna with more than 11 000 species of plants, 150 species of mammals, 481 species of birds, 716 species of fish and 130 species of reptiles. In addition, two of the three major flyways for millions of migratory birds, which move between the Western Palearctic and Africa each year, pass through Turkey.

The Turkish Constitution, laws, regulations, and international conventions such as Paris, Ramsar, Bern, Washington (CITES), Barcelona, Combatting Desertification, and Biological Diversity provide the legal framework for nature conservation, sustainable resource use and management. Forest Law coded 6831 enacted in 1956, National Parks Law coded 2873 enacted in 1983, and Land Hunting Law coded 4915 enacted in 2003 authorizes Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs for conservation, improvement, and sustainable management of forests, wildlife resources, and biodiversity.

Our culture attaches great importance to conserve nature. Nature conservation practices of Turkey have been institutionalized since 1839.

Sustainable management of wildlife resources depends on successful conservation. For the successful implementation of conservation measures an efficient inspection and control mechanisms have to be developed. Within the frame of this policy, wildlife rangers working in 15 regional and 81 provincial offices of the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs have been trained in inspection procedures and a handbook is prepared, published, and distributed to all provincial and regional offices in order to provide standardization. In addition, to develop an efficient control mechanism, necessary equipment such as guns, radios, binoculars, cameras, sleeping bags, tents, and field vehicles have been provided to all the rangers in the provincial and regional offices.

Wildlife managers have been working to maintain or restore rare and declining wildlife populations for more than 50 years in Turkey. Especially since the adoption of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) more resources and public attention have been focused on species that are legally recognized as endangered or threatened. There are 20 wildlife breeding stations in Turkey for raising species of birds such as Bald Ibis, (Geronticus eremita), pheasants, partriges, and species of big mammals such as Anatolian Mouflon, red deer, roe deer, fallow deer, and gazella. Wild animals raised in captivity are released into wild at selected sites according to IUCN guidelines for re-introduction and restocking purposes. Personnel at the Center of GDNCNP as well as at the regional directorates have been trained on IUCN guidelines on captive breeding and re-locations of wild animal species and on wild animal breeding in order to improve game stocks. Turkey is rewarded with the prestigious Edmond Blanc Prize of the CIC (The International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation) for the conservation of Anatolian Mouflon in Konya Province. The Price is rewarded for outstanding efforts of Turkey in wildlife conservation and game management based on the principles of sustainable use of wildlife resources. Besides, according to the Turkish laws, regulations, and international conventions such as CITES, we have been establishing Wild Animal Rescue Centers for injured and confiscated wild animals . So far we have established 6 Wild Animal Rescue Centers in different regions. In addition, we have a plan to establish 9 Wild Animal Rescue Centers in the other different regions.

Turkiye has been a party of the CITES Convention since 1996. By-law on the Implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora was published in the Official Gazette dated December 27,2001 with no. 24623 and was revised in 2004. Because of By-law on CITES; Turkey takes place in Category A (I). According to By-law on the Implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; **Management authorities** are; Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs and the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, **Scientific Authority** is the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK) and **Enforcement Authorities** are Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Customs and Trade.